

MILLIONAIRES GO PACE THAT KILLS

Pittsburg Men of Wealth Unequaled in Furnishing Sensations for the Lovers of Scandal—Allurements of Painted Stage Beauties Fatal to Domestic Peace and Harmony.

New York.—Now that the crime of murder has been added to the eccentric doings of the dozen or more Pittsburg millionaires, it is probable that the limit of their capacity for sensationalism has been reached.

Remarkable divorces, remarriages, breaches of promise, alimony and chorus girls have hitherto been ordinary features of their lives. They seem to have become rich so suddenly that they have lost their heads. Never before, however, has any one of them been accused of murder.

Years before Harry Thaw ever heard of Evelyn Nesbit or Stanford White he was eccentric to the verge of crazy.

spring up between Mr. Phipps and his wife. The breach gradually widened, and Mr. Phipps brought suit for divorce, naming Hart McKee as co-respondent. Pittsburg society was disrupted by the news, and the McKee and Phipps factions waxed bitter in their denunciations.

Kidnaped His Children. Following the return of Mrs. Phipps to this country, her two little children were forcibly taken from the Waldorf-Astoria by Mr. Phipps, and he hurried away to Denver, where he had resided for some time. It was openly stated that when the divorce proceedings were over Mrs. Phipps would marry Hart McKee, but in the meantime that eccentric young man had become enthralled with Mrs. Hugh Tevis, who a few years previous had been wed and widowed within six weeks.

Mrs. Tevis and Mr. McKee sailed away to Europe on the same steamer, and shortly afterward were married. Things were rather dull in the Pittsburg colony for awhile until Mrs. Phipps went out to Denver, where the divorce case was brewing.

Mrs. Phipps began a contest for the possession of the children, but eventually terms were reached under which

folded a roll of bills as large as an elephant's trunk. The run broke all records. Fifteen engines were used. There were eight passengers, and to transport them in lower berths instead of upper cost \$1.13 a minute for 59 hours, or nearly two dollars a mile. But Mr. Peacock was from Pittsburg and did not care.

When some Englishmen sent over \$150,000 to back Shamrock II. Mr. Peacock headed a syndicate who covered it with \$250,000. He played in a poker game on the steamship Deutschland in which \$500,000 changed hands. Peacock won, although there were nine other Pittsburg millionaires at times in the game. There was a \$90,000 jackpot.

They tell how when Mrs. Carnegie was buying her wedding trousseau in this city years ago she was waited upon by a handsome young saleswoman to whom she told her secret.

"I'm to be married, too," confessed the young woman. "That is my intended over there—Mr. Peacock."

"That's a Scotch name," said the future Mrs. Carnegie. "Where does he come from?"

"From Dunfermline, ma'am," replied the salesgirl. Andrew Carnegie learned about the incident, and in due time the ironmaster brought Peacock to Pittsburg and made the floorwalker a millionaire.

At the Waldorf one morning Mr. Peacock was discovered scribbling on a sheet of paper in the writing-room. A friend asked him what he was doing. "Oh, my wife at breakfast set now insisted that I was worth \$10,000,000. I think it is only \$7,000,000. She is usually right, but I can't find the other \$3,000,000 this morning."

Married Mother's Maid.

John Alston Moorhead is one of the latest. He was a heavy man on the Yale football team and also pulled in the crew. He never did anything else to deserve particular distinction. Only a few weeks ago he eloped with his mother's French maid. They have not been entirely forgiven yet, but it is understood that John Alston is being treated in a New York sanitarium, his father paying the bills, and it is said the little French maid is crying her way back to sunny France, well paid, if cash can make it good, but with her foolish little heart broken.

More recently the limelight of notoriety has been turned upon W. E. Corey, one of the best known of the Carnegie group of Pittsburg millionaires. He dined upon New York several years ago on a special train consisting of one dining car, four sleeping cars and two baggage cars, which carried the entire office forces of the National Steel company and the National Hoop company. In the baggage cars were 50 trunks filled with ledgers and account books and 12 typewriter girls who took down dictation as the train rolled along.

Corey's Lurid Exploits.

Some time afterward Mr. Corey gave Mr. Schwab a Lucullan feast. The costliest wines, the daintiest hot-house fruits and the rarest flowers were lib-

Harry K. Thaw the Only One of Gay Crowd That Has Essayed the Novel Sensation of Murder, But All Have Sought in Startling Manner to Dissipate Their Easily Earned Millions.

of Miss Gilman, and at present Mrs. Corey is in the west, where she is residing with a view to securing a divorce.

During the course of business in Pittsburg Andrew Carnegie transformed Gibson D. Packer from a poor man into a millionaire. Mr. Packer did not miss his chance to get before the public. Mrs. Mary I. Vetter, armed, it is said, with 140 love letters, prepared to sue Mr. Packer for \$100,000 for breach of promise. There were many pledges of affection in the shape of jewelry.

Contemporaneously with the Thaw murder Mrs. Scott Hartje, the wife of Augustus Hartje, Pittsburg millionaire paper manufacturer, has begun suit against her husband for divorce. Mrs. Hartje says that her husband wore paper collars for years; that he would buy a \$1,500 horse over the telephone and the next minute refuse Mrs. Hartje's request for three dollars for a pair of shoes. Some of the charges of both Mr. and Mrs. Hartje cannot be printed here.

Cooked His Own Meals.

Charles Clarke, son of Mrs. Eliza Clarke, cousin of James King Clarke married Miss Elizabeth Stocking, of Atlanta, Ga. "Chic," as he was known, was a jolly good fellow. Before his marriage he tried newspaper work in Pittsburg. He essayed a publication similar to Town Topics, but the United States could only stand one such at a time, and the Pittsburg production died and the owner was in debt. Times went hard with him about the time he married, and he apparently lost all his money, it being tied up in legal broils. Either he tired of his wife or she tired of him.

At any rate, he sued for divorce and told that he had endeavored to maintain the two by doing the family cooking in a chafing-dish in their little room over in Allegheny. He got his divorce, and the next day the wife became the wife of "Sport" Donnelly, son of a Pittsburg millionaire.

While George Lauder Carnegie has figured somewhat among the Pittsburg prodigals, his brother Coleman, or "Coley," also, a high-roller, has decided to "straighten up." Hitherto he has been piling along on \$125,000 a year without saving much of it. It is said that if Coleman will continue to straighten up his uncle Andrew will take him to Scotland and make a real laird of him.

Frank Gale, nephew of John H. Gale, partner of Col. James McGuffey,

LITTLE REAL GOOD

"ROOSEVELT'S CONGRESS" DID NOT DO MUCH FOR PEOPLE.

So-Called Triumphs of Legislation, on Investigation, Prove to Be Chiefly in the Interests of Trusts and Monopolies.

The Fifty-ninth congress will be known in history as Roosevelt's congress. At the session just ended it has done little but sneeze when the president took snuff. We hear a great deal of the president's legislative triumphs. Let us see what they have been. Congress has passed the railroad rate bill, a bill which outrageously discriminates in favor of the Standard Oil company, and allows the railroads to issue free passes to almost everybody, and which was made practically worthless by the rejection of the Bailey and La Follette amendments. On the whole it was a triumph for the railroad and Standard Oil monopolies and the smaller grafters over the people. It was, in fact, to that extent, also a triumph for Roosevelt.

It has passed a meat inspection bill putting the cost of the inspection to the extent of \$3,000,000 a year on the tax payers of the country, instead of the criminal beef trust, and yet allowing the packers to palm off its embalmed beef on the public without putting the date of the packing on the can. The beef trust has been greatly strengthened and rewarded by this measure at the expense of small packers and the public. This is Roosevelt's third triumph, and will, no doubt, result in augmented contributions by the trust to the campaign fund of the G. O. P.

Congress, under the lash of Roosevelt, passed a bill increasing the president's compensation during the term for which he was elected \$25,000 a year, upon the pretext of paying his traveling expenses, though the constitution expressly forbids such an increase. The Democrats in congress opposed it. This was a triumph for Roosevelt, and, like all his real triumphs, a blow to American institutions.

Against the advice of the best engineers in the country the president forced through congress his scheme for a lock canal at Panama, instead of a sea level canal. This was a triumph of the transcontinental railroads as well as a triumph of Roosevelt. A lock canal at Panama will not interfere very much with Harriman, Hill or Morgan. These men, at least, owe a great debt of gratitude to Roosevelt for his legislative work.

The proposition to subsidize ships built in this country by the protected interests was one of the president's pet measures. It passed the senate under his lash; but it lodged in the house, where it will rest until the next session. Roosevelt will triumph in this case, if the people will reject his henchmen to congress next fall.

Congress passed the Aldrich resolution, authorizing and directing the president to purchase materials and equipment for the construction of the Panama canal from the tariff-protected trusts of this country, notwithstanding lower bids for such articles from European bidders. This was a triumph for Roosevelt and the stand-patters.

For years the labor unions have advocated a law making common carriers liable for injuries to their employees acting under orders. This bill was passed, and Roosevelt gets the credit due to the labor organizations. He did nothing to push this bill.

The senate confirmed the appointment of Barnes, Roosevelt's assistant private secretary, whose brutal treatment of Mrs. Minor Morris an aged and respectable woman, disgusted the people of Washington and the entire country. This and the traveling expense steal were his greatest triumphs.

Congress passed the bill to declare the true intent and meaning of the act entitled "An act in relation to testimony before the Interstate-commerce commission," etc., so as to "extend immunity only to a natural person who, as a witness on the part of the government in any proceeding authorized by any statute, testifies on oath, or in obedience to a subpoena produces relevant evidence." This keeps the "natural persons" in the big thieving trusts out of jail. It is a great positive triumph for Roosevelt.

Now, for his negative triumphs. He and his party defeated the bill to promote the safety of employees and travelers on railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon.

He and his party defeated the Tillman bill, designed to prohibit contributions by corporations to campaign corruption funds. This was a mighty triumph over honesty and good government.

He and his party defeated the eight-hour bill; the child labor bill; the prison labor bill; the bill to modify the Philippine tariff; the bill to reduce all tariff rates which exceed 100 per cent., and all other tariff reform measures; the La Follette joint resolution to reserve all coal, oil and lignite deposits in the public domain for the use of the United States; the Tillman resolution for the investigation of national banks in respect to excessive loans to favored persons; the Tillman resolution asking for information from the comptroller of the currency respecting contributions by national banks to party campaign funds; the La Follette resolution for investigation of the relations between the railroads and the companies owning the grain elevators in the northwestern states; and the joint resolution to amend the constitution of the United

States so as to provide for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

In sins of omission, the record of the Roosevelt congress is greater only than it is in sins of commission.

The Democrats won signal victories during the recent session on three important measures. They forced the admission of Oklahoma and Indian territory as a state into the union; and they defeated the outrageous scheme of the Roosevelt gang to force joint statehood upon New Mexico and Arizona against the wishes of the people of either territory; they forced through congress the Tillman-Gillespie resolution for the investigation of the relations between the railroads and corporations engaged in the production of coal and oil. The Democrats, with the aid of certain Republicans, also defeated the Santo Domingo treaty and several other treaties negotiated by the administration which were calculated to impair the credit of the country abroad and overturn the constitution at home. If they had been in power they would have enacted almost every bill which the Republicans defeated, and would have made those which congress actually passed comply with the demands of the people.

Continue to "Stand Pat."

The Republicans of Maine—that is, the oligarchy that controls that party in the Pine Tree state, have determined to "stand pat." Senator Frye, a Republican leader in the United States senate, was chairman of the state convention, and referring in his speech to the attitude of the Republican party on the tariff, said: "It will continue to stand pat." This official announcement of the future action of the Republican party on the tariff question is not unexpected, for it has been evident since Congress met last December that the stand-patters had complete control, and that President Roosevelt had joined in "letting well enough alone." This shows the power of the protected monopolies, which is so great that even our strenuous president fears to take up the cudgels against them, although some of his friends declare he is at heart a tariff reformer.

For a president and a party that boasts of "doing things," they will now have to add, "If we dare to buck the real monopolists."

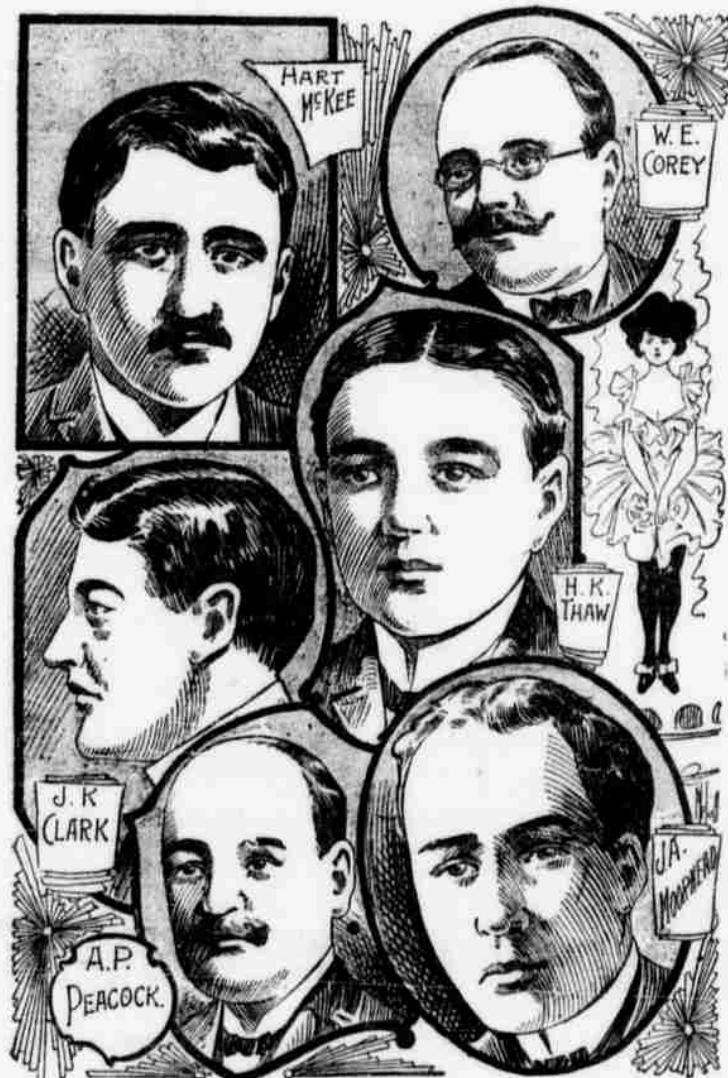
All the spectacular trust busting is comparatively worthless, unless the foundation of the monopoly, that jealously plunders of the people through the tariff, is knocked from under the tariff protected trusts and combines. The fact that the iron and steel production of the country is controlled by the steel trust, and the sugar trust controls sugar, and the beef trust controls meats, and the hundreds of other trusts and combines control nearly all the necessities and luxuries of life, would not be of such consequence if their protection was withdrawn and competition from other countries protected the people from their monopoly prices. Everyone knows that the cost of living has advanced 47 per cent. since the present Republican tariff law was enacted, and that enormous inroad on the incomes of the people is mostly caused by the protection granted the trusts, which the Republican leaders so glibly declare they will stand pat upon.

Still Trust High Prices.

The great objection of the people to the trusts and combines is that they have increased the prices of their products inordinately. The object of the administration in its spectacular trust busting performance seems to be to make the trust barons divide up with the Republican machine part of their great profits to the campaign fund and so keep the Republican party in power. The trusts and corporations were quite liberal to Mr. Cortelyou for Mr. Roosevelt's campaign, and as he is not only chairman of the Republican national committee but a member of the cabinet also, and thus knows all the trust and administration secrets, he will doubtless be able to make the trust magnates again contribute for the coming campaign. The trouble with this Republican plan of trust busting is it will never make the trusts reduce prices, but is rather an incentive to add to their profits so that the people may be made to pay the contributions to campaign funds as well as being plundered for the benefit of the trust magnates themselves. With all this Republican noise about trusts, can you name one trust that has reduced the price of its products?

A Righteous Coalition.

The action of the senate on important bills and its determination to force the house of representatives to accept the more radical amendments that the senate adopted, has much raised the credit of the senate in the minds of the voters. This was shown by the vigorous applause by the occupants of the galleries when Senator Bailey concluded his speech answering the attack on the senate and himself in the Cosmopolitan magazine in an article entitled "Treason in the Senate." The Democratic senators, headed by Senator Carmack, also greeted his efforts with vigorous handclaps and congratulated him on his complete refutation of the slanders published against him. The whole Texas delegation in the house were present and joined in the applause and congratulations to Senator Bailey. The alliance of the real Republican reformers in the senate with the Democrats had the effect of passing such tariff legislation as the Tillman corruption practices bill, which the house representatives has refused to endorse. The country is to be congratulated on this coalition of Democratic and Republican reformers.



ness. He was known as a cigarette fiend, a heavy abstemious drinker, an admirer of chorus girls and a reckless spendthrift. He gave dinners costing tens of thousands of dollars, and like the general run of Pittsburg millionaires he always had one or more "affairs" on hand with women of the footlights.

It is a strange fact that chorus girls and actresses seem to appeal to the Pittsburg millionaire past all power of resistance. Four of them who have made New York their home during the past few years, and whose wealth amounts to \$50,000,000 in the aggregate, have become infatuated with stage beauties more or less widely known throughout the country, according to the World of that city.

Three of them have married actresses, and the infatuation of the fourth for a beauty of the footlight is being used against him in divorce proceedings. Although Harry Thaw was probably the wildest among the Pittsburg high rollers who have sowed in the wild winds of the Tenderloin, young Hart McKee was almost as well known, but in a different way.

Forgot Marital Obligations. His father, E. Sellers McKee, a multi-millionaire glass manufacturer of Pittsburg, supplied him with practically limitless funds, with which the young man proceeded to cut a wide swath. He was handsome, dapper and fastidious, with the red and white complexion of a healthy girl. Soon after leaving college he married a Miss Sutton, from whom he separated a year or two afterward, giving her \$200,000 outright in lieu of alimony.

In Mrs. McKee's allegations against her husband she testified that he was not with her much during the two years of their married life, and that he became more neglectful as time proceeded. Finally Mrs. McKee left him, "owing to his entire neglect." She made affidavit that he cut off her personal allowance and household allowance and put at the head of the household a butler, who was objectionable and very insolent, and over whom she had no control. He was given the money to pay the servants, and was empowered to hire and discharge them. Mrs. McKee protested, but was told that she had no power to discharge him.

McKee became acquainted with Mrs. Genevieve Phipps, the wife of Lawrence Phipps, another Pittsburg millionaire, then living in Denver. McKee and Mrs. Phipps were frequently seen together, and an estrangement

a divorce was granted on the ground of desertion. Then almost before their friends had ceased talking about their case Mr. and Mrs. Phipps made up, and it is said that they will be remarried. This seems to have finished the calendar of sensations as far as the Phipps and McKee millionaires are concerned.

Another Pittsburg millionaire who had a varied and noteworthy career was James King Clarke, known to his friends as "Jamie."

Young Clarke inherited a part of the millions of his father, Charles J. Clarke, of Pittsburg. He was in the habit of spending a part of his time in Washington, and it was there that he met Miss Esther Bartlett. They were married on April 26, 1899, in Washington, and with the best man, Mackintosh Kellogg, journeyed to New York, where they took rooms at one of the big hotels.

As related by Clarke in the suit for divorce, which began a month later, upon their arrival in this city he left his bride in his room with Mr. Kellogg while he went downstairs to look after some baggage. He was detained for some time. On his return he found the door locked, and when it was finally opened Mr. Kellogg's shirt front was stained with the violets which Mrs. Clarke wore as a corsage bouquet. That settled it. Mr. Clarke waxed wroth and left his bride.

Mrs. Clarke afterward sued for and obtained a divorce, after which she became the wife of L. T. Whitehead, of Erie, Pa. Mr. Clark then married a Miss Katherine Willoughby, of St. Augustine, Fla., thus closing another chapter of Pittsburg millionaire sensationalism.

Career of A. B. Peacock.

Mr. Alexander Rowland Peacock is another Smoky City candidate for fame. Mr. Peacock is worth many millions of dollars. When he came to New York he evidently made up his mind to live up to the traditions and habits of the lively Pittsburgers who had preceded him. To perpetuate his name he had a \$17,000 peacock made of genuine diamonds, sapphires and emeralds and gave it to his wife. He also had a peacock put on the livery of his servants.

Once Mr. Peacock was in Los Angeles. There were only upper berths left in the train to Chicago. "Give me a special train, then," he ordered.

"I'll cost \$4,000," said the passenger agent.

"I'll take it," replied Peacock, un-

erally provided. The waiters wore colonial costumes with powdered wigs, and the souvenirs were silver card-cases. Previous to this, however, Mr. Corey had emulated other Pittsburg rich men by figuring in a swimming party of which Miss Maybelle Gilman, an actress, was a member. The party took place at the Pittsburg natatorium. There were hot birds and cold bottles and some very pretty exhibitions of plain and fancy swimming.

At this party an infatuation for Miss Gilman is said to have sprung up on the part of the millionaire. An estrangement took place between Mr. and Mrs. Corey supposedly on account

of the millionaire oil producer, of Pittsburg, distinguished himself by committing a burglary.

The suicide of young T. O. C. Jones, the only son of the millionaire steel man of Pittsburg, a few weeks ago, fittingly rounds out the record of the young Smoky City high rollers. He had lost his mind because of his love for his first cousin, a charming Pittsburg girl. He killed himself when she married another.

This almost exhausts the crop of Pittsburg's gilded youths, but there is a new crowd growing up. They are as yet in knickerbockers.

